

A CHILD BORN TO THE DWARFS.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Post is responsible for the following:

A very important physiological question has been set at rest; although the circumstance has been kept unusually quiet, and these horrid tall-tales, the newspapers, have, through their ignorance, been as silent as the most fastidious reader could desire. After this dignified and solemn pronouncement, which I have discreetly induced by way of breaking the news gently, oppose I am at liberty to say bluntly that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old stock, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" deserve it, either a world's wonder nor a world's sight, a little, cunning, owing doll of a thing, and no respect fair or remarkable, except in promise it gives of being a full-sized child, if it lives, of becoming as big again as one of its immediate ancestors.

DO YOU THINK WE SHALL WHIP THEM?—Gentlemen asked a lady in the Hartford cars Monday, of a bronzed and buoyant-hearted Rhode Island soldier, who was just returning to Coventry home from three years of glorious service on the guns of Battery C. "Do I think we shall whip them? Why, I know we shall win them. Every real soldier who is facing rebels in any of our long lines knows we will whip them. I have found more doubt and confidence here in a half day than in the six months during my whole term of service. Yes, I am, we shall whip them, and do it quick, so the North will only send its patriots to the front, and not its hired scoundrels and tools." The train neared the station, the rearward passengers could see that a sweet face in the platform received a welcome salute, that girl would have been tolerated from the lips of a scoundrel or a sneak. —*Providence Bulletin.*

GEN. PRIM EXILED FROM MADRID.—One of the Madrid papers says that Gen. Prim, who has been under the shadow of French dislike ever since he withdrew from the Mexican expedition, was recently summoned to the Ministry of War by an aside-de-camp. On presenting himself in obedience to this summons, General Prim was informed that the government would be glad to see him avail himself of the leave of absence for foreign travel which he held. The General replied that he did not require to travel. The Minister for War then said the government had determined upon his quitting Madrid within twenty-four hours. The General protested, as the government gave only a day's extension of the time, and he was obliged to comply. He chose Oviedo as his place of residence, the excuse being that he should not select a district connected with Madrid by railroad.

THE UNION SOLDIERS IN PRISON AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—A Union officer writing from Charleston says they are better satisfied with their treatment at Charleston than anywhere they had been in the Confederacy, both in regard to their receiving more to eat and their being kindly treated. Six hundred officers arrived at Charleston on the 30th of July, and on the 3d of August they were still there, confined in the jail and the jail yards. The yard about three hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. The building takes up about one-third of this space. The yard is surrounded by a brick wall about sixteen feet high, garded both inside and outside. One hundred wedge (or A) tents had been issued, and many were pitched in the jail yard.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—The horses which were turned loose from the burning stables of the Middlesex Horse Railroad Company in Charlestown, Mass., before daylight Sunday morning, from the force of habit, took the several routes which they had been accustomed to travel when attached to the cars. A large number of the animals thus "followed their noses" into the city to Scollay's Building, where, not being guided by the rein, they turned up Tremont street, instead of following the usual course through Cornhill. Eighteen horses congregated in Union square, Somerville, the terminus of the Somerville branch track, and others trotted off in other directions.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—A letter from City Point says that volunteers, convalescents, and substitutes are reaching Grant's army in large numbers. Many of them are veteran soldiers, and the influx is perceptibly felt in depleted regiments. A recent order curtailing the number of detailed men for office work in the different departments of the army has just replaced seven thousand men in the ranks again. These are all drilled soldiers, and no small addition to the aggregate force.

OUR TROOPS STATIONED IN FAIRFAX AND LONDON COUNTIES, VA., HAVING BEEN GREATLY molested by bushwhackers, it has been determined to put a stop to the disorder by arresting the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, many of whom are believed to be connected with these rebel gangs. On Saturday thirty alleged rebel sympathizers, residing in those counties, were committed to the Old Capitol to await investigation.

The fact may not be generally known that the Governor of Colorado has issued a proclamation urging either individuals or armed organizations, to kill and destroy the hostile Indians, and seize their property, distinguishing between them and those who are friendly. This proclamations of the Governor is independent of the Federal authorities, and may increase rather than lessen the calamities to which settlers and emigrants are now exposed.

COAL.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle of Friday last say that measures are now projected to bring to the coal regions of Pennsylvania a large number of workmen from the East, and to push on the manufacture of efficient and labor-saving mechanical machines. Every emigrant ship brings over numbers of diggers who would be exceedingly glad to work at present rates.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, says that the reports stating that President Juarez has left Mexico are totally without foundation. He says that the Mexican President does not now entertain, and never has entertained, the slightest degree of abandoning his country or his high duties, but that, on the contrary, his prospects and his facilities for serving his country are greatly improved.

Saturday afternoon last William Graham of Fall River, the age of 14 years, son of Mr. Richard Graham, was sitting upon the tender of a locomotive, which was being backed into the spot, when he undertook to jump off, catching, as is supposed, his foot about the rail, and falling, was run over and instantly killed.

It is stated that General Brayman has received the order by which the Bishop of Newark was banished, and has permitted him to return to that city. General Brayman, it is also stated, has suspended the order requiring a prayer to be made in the churches for the president of the United States.

A set of German emigrants arrived in Portland on Sunday, and were quartered in the depot under the charge of the Police. Some of the Portland papers mention rumors that the emigrants enveloped themselves by speculating on the stocks which they cajoled out of the poor migrants.

They have a Servants' School near London, where girls are trained to household work, cooking, washing and needlework. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, admission is obtained partly by friends and partly by the nomination of benevolent persons.

Orders have been issued in England that no man-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of the British ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

Major Reed Saunders, of the rebel army, died at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, on Saturday evening 27 years. He was the son of George

CAN THE COUNTRY AFFORD THE WAR?

The wealth of our country is composed of the wealth of the several individuals in the country. Where there are no money-making men in a nation, the nation will have no wealth. When this country was inhabited by the Indians it had there were no accumulators among the Indians, and their aggregate property in wigwams, moccasins, bows, arrows, deer-skins, clothes, and other forms of material wealth over the whole vast area of what is now the United States, probably did not equal in value that which is now piled in the warehouses of a single acre in this city.

A very small portion of the wealth of the country has been brought into it from abroad, obtained from its gold mines at home; it has been created within our borders in the way in which all the wealth of the world has been created. A shoemaker takes a piece of leather worth two dollars, and fashions it into a boot worth five dollars; by judicious cutting, sewing and hammering, he imparts to the material an increased value of three dollars. This operation is a sample of the way in which all material wealth has been produced; it is by increasing the adaptation of some portion of matter to the gratification of our desires, by some change in its condition, form or location.

John Jacob Astor said that it took him longer to make the first thousand dollars of his fortune than it did to make any hundred thousand afterwards. It is the same with the other individuals that make up the community. The possession of capital increases their power of producing and accumulating wealth. A number of persons possessing 13,000 millions of dollars would increase their property more rapidly than they would when they possessed but 6,000 millions. It is therefore probable that in 1859 the wealth of the loyal States was increasing at the rate of \$600,000,000 per year—the average for the whole decade being \$600 million per year. This is quite equal to the cost of the war.

It seems, therefore, that if arrangements could be made to hand over the increase of wealth to the Government, the country could support a war as gigantic as this for an indefinite period of time, without any diminution of national wealth.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A late letter from Cuba contains an account of the carrying off of a boy eight years old by a cattle fish, which is about as horrid an affair as we have read of for some time. It seems that several children were playing near the shore, and coming upon the cattle fish a few rods from the water, began to throw sticks and stones at it. The fish at once retreated towards the water, the children following in great glee and raising missiles upon the creature, the like of which they had never before seen. As soon as the cattle fish had got to the water's edge, it threw one of its long arms upon the arm of the boy nearest to it, and to his and his playfellows' horror, began to drag him into the sea. The poor child struggled to get loose, and screamed agonizingly, and some of the larger bulls rushed to him, but too late. His body was almost instantly dragged out of sight beneath the foam, and from the yell which came from the cattle fish it was of course understood that the wretched child was speedily devoured.

There is authority for stating that an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the rebel Government, whereby the command of all prisoners and rebel hands will materially benefit. Col. Ould, the rebel commissioner of exchange, submitted a proposition to our Government agreeing to release all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement, and in cells, and those in irons, and them upon the footing of other prisoners of war, provided our Government would do the same towards rebel prisoners similarly held by us. Our Government has accepted the proposition and Col. Ould has been notified of the

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(Continued from first page.)

or hold, office as aforesaid, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That all claims to exemption shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party claiming exemption, to the truth of the facts stated, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the board of enrollment that such party is, for some good and sufficient reason, unable to make such oath or affirmation; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim to exemption shall also be made upon oath or affirmation.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That if any person drafted and liable to render military service shall procure a decision of the board of enrollment in his favor upon a claim to exemption by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision or exemption shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court martial and punished in such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: Provided, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians. And provided further, That such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the Government and to the State and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, anything in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the fees of agents and attorneys, for making out and causing to be executed any papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any services that may be rendered to the claimant, shall not, in any case, exceed five dollars, and physician or surgeons furnishing certificates of draftability to any claimant for exemption from draft shall not be entitled to any fees or compensation therefor. And any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act, and any physician or surgeon who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any compensation for furnishing said certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the board of enrollment who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of said board by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered upon information or indictment before any court of competent jurisdiction, one half for the use of the attorney who may prosecute for the same in the name of the United States, and the other half for the use of the United States, and shall also be subject to the impeachment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That no member of the board of enrollment, and no sergeant detailed or employed to a six month's board of enrollment, and no clerk, assistant or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrollment, shall, directly or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, as aforesaid; and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, by any court competent to try the offence.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all able-bodied male colored persons, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, residing in the United States, shall be enroled according to the provisions of this act, and if the act to which this is an amendment, and a part of the national forces, and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and therupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his mustering into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer shall be given a sum equivalent to his services, and such sum shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his mustering into the service of the United States. And if any member of a board of enrollment or any such surgeon, clerk, assistant or employee, shall procure or attempt to procure a substitute for any person drafted, or liable to be drafted, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, by any court competent to try the offence.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That all able-bodied male colored persons, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, residing in the United States, shall be enroled according to the provisions of this act, and if the act to which this is an amendment, and a part of the national forces, and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and therupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his mustering into the service of the United States. And if any member of a board of enrollment or any such surgeon, clerk, assistant or employee, shall procure or attempt to procure a substitute for any person drafted, or liable to be drafted, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, by any court competent to try the offence.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the fifteenth section of the act to which this is an amendment be so amended that it will read as follows: That no person charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whatsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agrees, directly or indirectly, to remit the same in his own or another's name, for making an inspection, inspection, or a cause or innocent respect, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and each member of the board of enrollment, who shall wilfully agree to the discharge or removal of any drafted person who is not legally and properly enlisted in such detachment, shall be tried by a court martial, and such conviction thereto, be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, shall be imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the words "present" and "election district," as used in this act, shall not be construed to require any subdivision for purposes of enrollment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 24, 1864.

[Pursuant - No. 47.]

AN ACT to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Nebraska included,

in the boundaries hereinafter designated be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State Government, with the name aforesaid, which State, when so formed, shall be admitted into the Union as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Nebraska shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the western boundary of the State of Missouri with the fortieth degree of north latitude; extending thence due west along said fortieth degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said twenty-seventh degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence east along said forty-third degree of north latitude to the Río Pánuco river, thence down the middle of the channel of said river, with its meanderings, to its junction with the Nueces river, thence down the middle of the channel of said Nueces river, and so following the meanderings thereof, to its junction with the Missouri river, thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri river, and following the meanderings thereof, to the place of begin-

ning. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims to exemption shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party claiming exemption, to the truth of the facts stated, unless it shall satisfactorily appear to the board of enrollment that such party is, for some good and sufficient reason, unable to make such oath or affirmation; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim to exemption shall also be made upon oath or affirmation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person drafted and liable to render military service shall procure a decision of the board of enrollment in his favor upon a claim to exemption by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision or exemption shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court martial and punished in such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: Provided, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians. And provided further, That such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the Government and to the State and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, anything in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Approved, April 19, 1864.

[PUBLIC - No. 180.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

To be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and are still within said Territory, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of residence, and if any are absent from said Territory, by reason of their enlistment in the army of the United States, they shall be permitted to vote at the place of their enlistment in the army of the United States, or any two of them. And the governor of said Territory, shall, by proclamation, order an election of the representatives aforesaid; and the said representatives, to be chosen in accordance with the rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said Convention, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to a fine and for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or so contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the said land to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of the State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individual, or which heretofore shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall be granted to said State.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of all public lands lying within said State, which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all expenses in incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the support of common schools.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the said State of Nebraska into the Union in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States; and said State shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Nebraska.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

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Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal year ending eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defacing the expense of said Convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment